10: Schumacher--225 [7] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 133, 311

Hitherto scholars have started with the assumption that the entire eastern coast of Formosa was occupied by a single mountain chain. This is by no means the case, but a large and fertile plain stretches between the two parallel mountain ranges in the east of the island, and sugar-cane and rice are grown on the inner one of the two chains which has been cleared for this purpose.

19: Guérin and Bernard--545-546 G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines 116, 133

There are masses of mountains in the east, where their perpendicular slopes drop down to the level of the ocean; they cover the southern tip of the island, then on their western slopes they make a fairly regular curve, which forms an uninterrupted plain between the mountains and the sea; it extends from Takao to Taika. It is narrow at first, then it widens until in some spots it is 20 kilometers wide. Between these two points there is a series of peaks which rise perpendicularly from the chain. From Taika on, the mountain system is more highly developed, and the northern quarter of the island is an enormous mountainous area. As you go from east toward the sea on the west, you constantly see some isolated peaks, but they are not so regular. [546] Large and fertile valleys extend along the water courses. The same arrangement is found in the N. N. E. extremities, as far as Sau-o-bay.

The center of this radiation is the peaks of Mount Morrison, [VMM: Guérin and Bernard seem to have mistaken Mt. Sylvia for Morrison] which rise in this section of the island; they are probably the original mountains of Formosa. The summit towers to a height of 12 to 13,000 feet, and it is covered with eternal snows. These peaks include more than one mass of mountains which have an elevation of between 5 and 6,000 feet. While the eastern slope of the chain is covered with virgin forests, on the west, and in all the points where the Chinese have settled, you find that the trees have been replaced by cultivated fields, tall grasses, and occasional groves.

19: Guérin and Bernard--546 [2] G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 133

The long slope of the mountains is on the western side whereas the eastern slope has brooks or torrents, although no real rivers. The western part of the island, however, is furrowed with water courses which empty into the sea after they have been swollen by several tributaries. The main ones, going south to north are: the Taiwan-fou and Pakan rivers; the Black River (rivière Noire), the Lokan, Taïka, Héou-lang, Tion-Kan, Touk-Shan, Tam-sui and finally the Sau-o-bay river. They have a number of arms at the time when they reach the plain, but they soon meet, and each river has just one mouth when it empties into the sea.

The water-courses in the plain have a broad bed with a sandy bottom which is formed by the piles of sand that the winds of the S. W. monsoon accumulate on one of their banks. The rivière Noire, which is the broadest one on the island, is peculiar in that its water is as black as the sand in its bottom. Starting with the Taïka river, the waters are confined, and they roll on a pebble bottom.

19: Guérin and Bernard--547 G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 133

The Tam-sui river is the only one that is navigable; ships can anchor [547] three miles up stream while fairly good-sized junks can go 10 miles farther up; then its tributaries are such that light boats can go into the heart of the mountains.

Formosa has one serious fault: there are no good anchorages, and the coasts are inhospitable. On the east the waters are deep and the mountains practically vertical. Sau-o-bay could only be a place of refuge, for the commerce is on the western side. It is true that the harbor of Ki-long is vast and easy to reach; but most of it is filled with coral shallows, and the surrounding hills are not a sufficient protection, so vessels anchoring there are frequently thrown on to the coast during a typhoon. Then even if the weather is not really bad, the sand-bar defending the entrance to the Tam-sui river becomes impassible. Taïwan-fou is only an anchorage on the open sea, and ships do not dare stop there except during the northeastern monsoon. The Takao sand-bar makes it impossible for any save small vessels to enter it. And the other points on this coast are only anchorages which are several miles from shore; they have no protection, and are treacherous because of their bars of quick-sand.

34:Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines

[Frontispiece]

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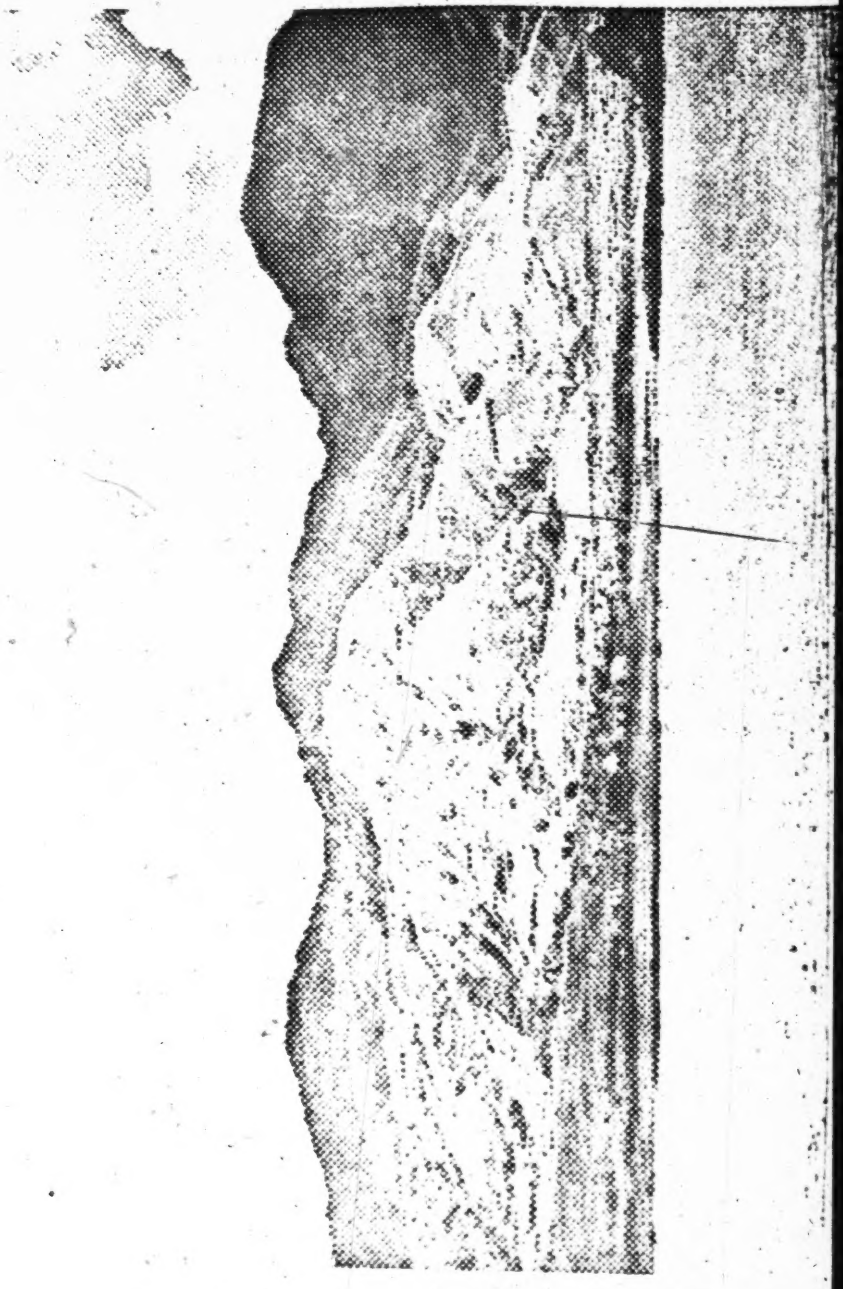


Kôtôsho From the Sea (Northwest Side)

34: Del Re--24-27 U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
116, 133, 361, 504, 342, 491 Yami

"A small steamship calls at the island once every ten days, weather permitting. As the sea is frequently rough and Botel-Tobago is surrounded by dangerous breakers, the ship anchors some distance out and passengers and cargo are transferred to land on a catamaran made out of heavy bamboo trunks lashed together. Apart from a small rest-house, police headquarters and the policemen's houses, all the rest are native buildings. The walls of these houses are built of large pebbles piled upon each other without mortar and covered with thatched roofs held down by large stones to prevent them being torn off by the wind. As this blows strongly practically all the year round, the houses are mainly constructed well below the level of the ground and protected by high stone walls over which only the roofs can be seen. The villages are scattered over the island, generally on the foreshore, but a few shacks and storehouses--covered with bamboo and branches of several varieties of trees--are found on the cultivated uplands and in the hills which rise steeply from the shore except where the coast forms a few open bays. During the twenties a good road was built round the island making it possible for the villagers to communicate with each other by cart or bycicle [sic]--a recent and much [pages 25 and 26 contain illustrations] [27] appreciated novelty."

34:Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
Yami

501
733

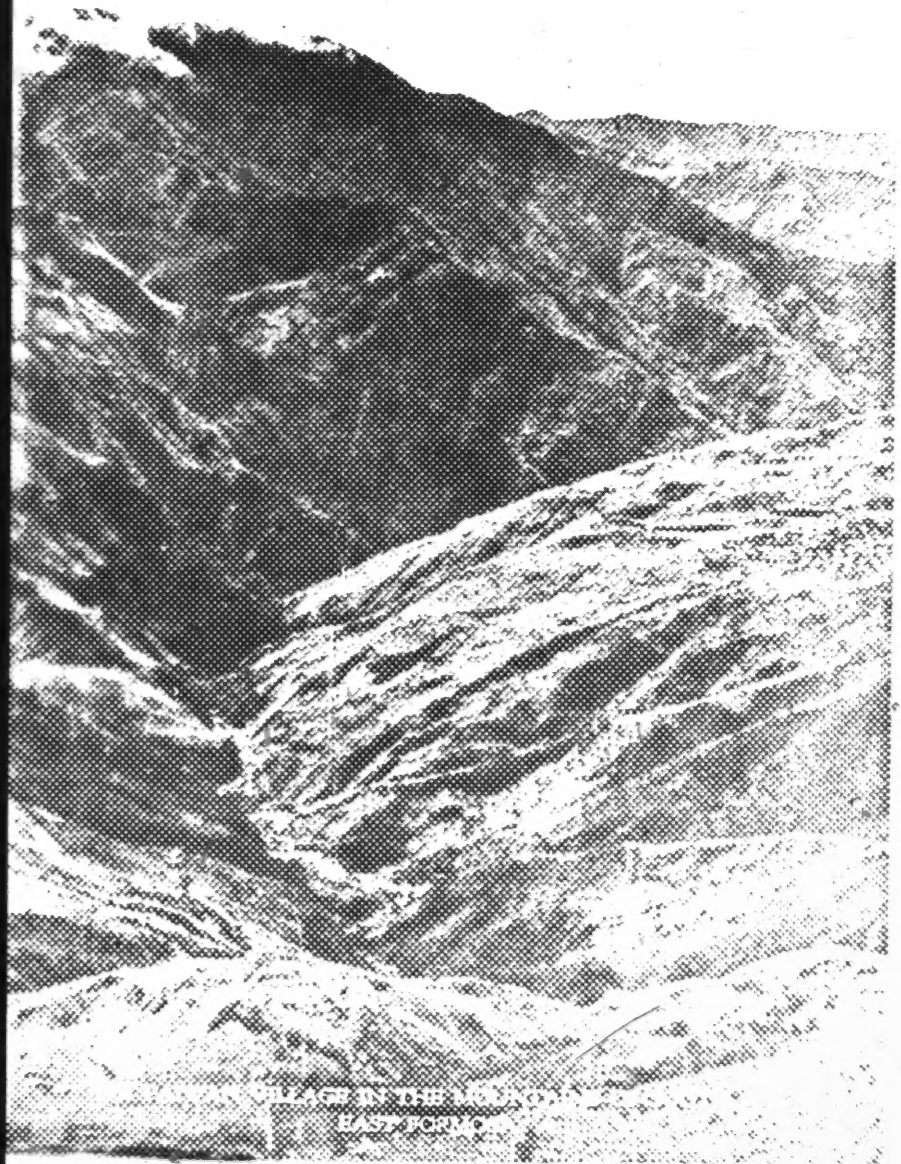
A 'Ten-Men Fishing Boat' (Chinusikran) Setting Out Between the Coral Reefs

44

34: Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines

Paiwan

133
361



A Paiwan village in the mountains of Southeast Formosa

51

"Returning to the Kibalan village, the name of which I believe is Shek-fan, we made known to them by signs that we were anxious to visit the mountains, and to meet with the savages. They, however, did their best to persuade us not to go, assuring us that we should be shot. On shewing them our revolvers, however, they seemed to think we should be safer; but, when we inquired for a guide, one and all declared that their throats would be cut if they ventured among the hills. After considerable parley, the sight of a dollar induced one to accompany us, and, having armed himself with his matchlock, we set out; our guide, however, taking good care to keep in the rear of the party. Crossing some paddy fields, and proceeding along a sandy bay to the southward, our path was arrested by rocks, while on our right was a range of hills covered with a seemingly impenetrable forest. On closer examination, however, we discovered a beaten track, and up it we climbed, through a dense vegetation of tree ferns, camphor trees, etc., among which were some beautiful flowers, and many gaudy butterflies, although the overarching trees shut out most of the light. We ascended a considerable distance, tracing the path, which, although faint, was evident, and marking the trees as we ascended; but no trace could we find of the savages of whom we were in search. At length, finding the path less and less distinct, and time failing, we gave up the chase, and descended to the Kibalan village. The track which we had followed, however, was so evidently a more or less frequented one, that, considering the dread professed by the inhabitants of the village of their savage neighbours, it is difficult to understand by whom

it could have been used, unless by the mountain aborigines descending to the plain in search of supplies. Subsequent inquires at Sano, as well as some [139] signs made by the Kibalans, elicited the information (whether true or false) that the aborigines of the mountains could not be reached under two days' journey from Sano Bay."

39: Wiedfeldt--22-23 F-3 (1913) 1917 Formosan Aborigines
116, 133, 181, 501 Atayal

The Atayals live on an island but they are not a seafaring people. On the eastern coast of Formosa, where they have settled right down to the shore, navigation is so difficult, even for modern coastal steamers, as a result of an exceptionally strong current, [23] that getting from a boat to a ship even in good weather is sure to mean a ducking, as I know from experience. In bad weather it is impossible to get from a boat to a ship, or vice versa...For the Atayals, who could make only the simplest kind of boats with their few tools, such as hollowed-out tree trunks, or rafts, no navigation is possible here.